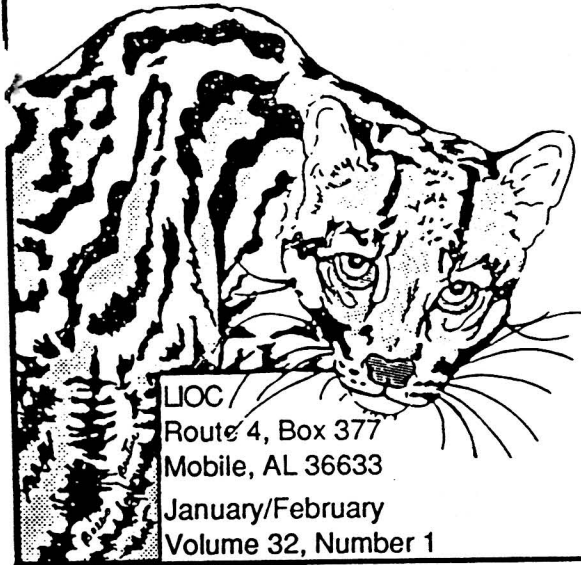


# LIOC Endangered Species Conservation Federation Inc.



LIOC  
Route 4, Box 377  
Mobile, AL 36633  
January/February  
Volume 32, Number 1

## NEWSLETTER

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This is a photo of Texas member Harriet Leake and Margay Sinjin. Sinjin came to Harriet as a "second-hand" cat while an adult. Although it took several long years, as you can see, Sinjin considers himself a "lap cat" and a full member of the family. Harriet was LIOC's first breeder of Leopard Cats and was one of those accompanying Bill Engler on his famous exodus from



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**Contributions:**

The newsletter consists of articles, photos and artwork submitted by members. We depend on you for our material -- we can only publish what you send us. Articles of all types on all exotic cat subjects are gladly accepted. We also have a reader's write column. Materials should be sent to the Editor by the first day of odd numbered months for inclusion in the next issue.

# Convention 88 . . .

at the Tacoma Dome Hotel, Tacoma Washington,  
August 5th, 6th and 7th !!!

The program (so far) includes the following exciting speakers and events:

## **Speakers:**

Dr. Mike Jones, DVM  
Point Defiance Zoo Veterinarian

Roland Smith  
Curator of Mammals  
Point Defiance Zoo

Helen Freeman  
Director, Snow Leopard Trust

## **Events:**

Banquet Dinner on August 6th  
Tour of Point Defiance Zoo  
Cruise of Commencement Bay  
Tour of Native American exhibit  
Salmon bake  
Auction  
Lotty Presentation  
Goodbye Breakfast on August 7th

## **Accommodations:**

Convention is being held at the Tacoma Dome Hotel, 2611 East E Street, Tacoma, WA 98421. (206) 572-7272. Special rates for LIOC members are \$58/single, \$62/double and \$100 for an executive parlor. You must mention LIOC to get these rates. The hotel requires a bankcard number (Visa, Mastercard, American Express or Diners Club) or a first night's deposit one week prior to your arrival to guarantee your reservation. Only kittens will be allowed into the hotel and if a kitten is brought the hotel will require a \$50 damage deposit. The deposit will be refunded after a final inspection of the room shows no damage. You must provide litter box facilities and the contents must be properly disposed of (in the garbage, not the toilet or tub). Housekeeping will provide ample plastic bags.

## **Registration:**

Convention registration is \$70 per person and includes all events, the banquet dinner Saturday night and breakfast Sunday morning.

## **Auction and Raffle Items:**

We will be holding our annual auction and raffle after the banquet. Gift items for these events may be sent along with registration forms or they may be brought to convention.

Please make reservations with the Tacoma Dome Hotel as early as possible. Registration forms, checks and auction items may be sent to the convention co-ordinator, whose name and address will appear on the registration form included in this (or perhaps the next) newsletter.

Convention promises lots of fun, friends and felines  
Please join us!

# President's Perspective

## CALIFORNIA'S LAST STAND ?

If you like horror stories - read on

Many of you live in states where exotic animal ownership in private hands is restricted. Some of you live in states where the situation is wide open or at least enforcement of moderate laws are very lax. The disparity between state laws prompted the proposed Model State Law by a group underwritten by the USDA to make state laws more uniform. This will take time but it's underway. Independently, other states have already taken some rather severe actions of their own, and some states are more influential than others as they are watched and set precedents for other states to model their own laws.

California is one of them. According to Ca. Fish and Game (and this is suspect because they cannot produce any proof) as of Jan. 9, 1987 it is illegal for anyone in the private sector to own an exotic other than a bona fide research facility, educational institution, or zoo. This passed the California Legislature and is now law and the California Fish & Game commission is now devising internal regulations on how to bring everyone into compliance.

How did this law get enacted? Humane, conservation, and Zoo groups lobbied for it to get rid of all the pet owners that were abusing their animals and endangering public safety. But the law was so broadly written that it will not only get all the pet owners, but everyone else too that cannot meet Fish & Game's very strict definitions. Worse, they are not yet ready to divulge these definitions to the public in a hearing, but yet they are treating them as if they already have the force of administrative law.

For dealers, breeders, game ranchers, road side zoos, traveling shows, private owners, etc., (small allowance for animals in film making) its over if Fish & Game had its druthers. Their job is to reduce and eliminate all exotics in private hands: that is the vast majority of the states captive population. The only snag, they have no place to keep nor the funds to maintain confiscated exotics and to euthanize them en-masse would create very bad press.

So they have developed a program where the result will be the same slowly, legally, subtly but surely, with no press, through attrition. Their plan and regulations are very simple: 1) No new permits for additional animals or for those owners not already permitted; 2) Permits for only those existing animals under permit for their lifetime only: when the animal dies, no replacement; 3) No breeding allowed of existing animals; 4) Restricted transfer of animals within the state to only very qualified facilities. Only llamas, camels and exotic/domestic hybrids, i.e. wolf hybrids, safari cats, etc. have escaped Fish & Game's definition of exotic wildlife.

How did all this happen? Fish & Game kept a low profile with only minimal notice to the public. But the major reason was the usual reason: Exotic animal owners of all types were asleep, disorganized, or expected that there was someone else out there looking after them. Nonetheless Fish & Game had quietly gone about its business dividing the private sector to a one on one, case by case basis. For all the small fish, by the time they found out, it was to late.

They went just a bit to far however. Gradually the rumblings reached one owner who decided to yell FIRE loud enough to get even the states major animal concerns alarmed. Charlie Sammut owner of Oxton Kennels and Exotic Animal Exhibits is a fine fellow to whom we all owe a great deal of appreciation. He demonstrated that an individual working within the system can make a difference. After several frustrating attempts to get information from F&G to no avail, he finally got them to agree to a private meeting of his making with any exotic animal owners. Working through Jan Giacento of the World Pet Society's newspaper Fin, Fur, and Feather News and Pat Hoctor's Animal Finders' Guide. Charlie got the word out and over 130 owners attended the 2 day meeting in Gilroy Ca. Jan. 29 & 30.

For a full day of Fish & Game explained how they were in control and it was all going down their way. The owners sanely but firmly questioned and resisted. Fish & Game, apparently unused to collective opposition decided to deal more constructively with the problem the second day. 1) They would continue to review (no promises) permits for owners that had not obtained them but had had animals prior to 1-9-87. 2) That they would ask the chief commissioner to consider appointing 1 or 2 private owners to their advisory board. 3) Perhaps consider some what broader definitions of Research and Educational Facilities other than the "institutionally affiliated" they had originally intended.

It was only a bone for the owners and they were still very nervous with a situation far from satisfactory, but they decided to go along with Fish & Game but lobby as an organization not individually. The "California Animal Owners' Association" was formed "to protect the rights of responsible private ownership enhancement and free trade of all animals in California."

For Member owners a \$100. fee, and for Member non-animal owners a \$25. associate fee were set to get started with an understanding that more may be needed. Charlie Sammut by unanimous acclamation was elected to lead the organization and he selected his initial board of directors from those attending. For more information call or write:

Charlie Sammut  
California Animal Owners' Association  
1014 W. Laurel Drive, Salinas, Ca, 93907  
(408)-424-7441

In short, its going to be an uphill fight for CAO. They have to wage an effort on two fronts working with the legislative to revise the existing law and with Fish & Game to moderate its implementation. This will take much time and sacrifice by a few and will be expensive for all. Eyeball to eyeball confrontations are not always pleasant, but Charlie handled this one superbly; it was a good thing that Fish & Game blinked first. The biggest hurdle for CAO lies ahead in maintaining momentum and keeping the pressure on Fish & Game.

This could happen in your state. The lesson for all to avoid shaking in your shoes and losing your animals is to be vigilant and stay informed of all laws affecting you and your animals. Keep others abreast of developments as well and get advice from professionals. Get organized and be personally involved, do not expect others to represent your vital interests and do not give up.

Where was LIOC whose member's vital interests were jeopardized? Nowhere to be found; aside from a few threatened members who attended the meeting out of desperation. LIOC could learn a good lesson here.

Fred Boyajian, A personal synopsis

## California Legislation

An historical event took place the weekend of January 29th & 30th. Thanks to the efforts of Charlie Sammut of Salinas, California, the State Department of Fish & Game agreed to meet with interested private individuals in Gilroy to address the Department's refusal to grant permits. Not just permits to own, but permits to transfer, buy, sell or anything even within the state. There has been talk of changing the rules and formulation of new ordinances more strict than the already very difficult laws we deal with here.

Our President, Fred Boyajian, was there as he is contemplating a move to California. He was most eloquent and I'm sure his impressions of this meeting are expressed elsewhere in the Newsletter.

I thought I was recording the proceedings, however I had pushed the wrong buttons and apparently "playing" a blank tape. Consequently, I will just give you a synopsis of what I thought happened.

The first day both sides were very wary, sometimes even a bit belligerent as they tried to make their situation clear. What apparently had transpired in the bureaucratic process is word came down from "on high" to Fish & Game that they were not enforcing the laws (already in existence) to the full intent of the law (which was to phase out private ownership of non-domestic animals.)

You'd think legislators would know by now that prohibiting something does not necessarily make it go away, but Fish & Game has been given the task of making us and others somehow disappear. They had been reprimanded for not doing that and so they panicked and in January of 1987 they declared a moratorium on doing anything until they could formulate some rules and standards with which they could enforce the intent of the law. The decision to make these abrupt changes in procedure had presumably been printed in some paper or other, however no one present had seen it and we represented nearly a fifth of the permit holders in the state and we were all effected by this action.

We cat owners are a small minority in the group of animal professionals who live and work in California and it was inspirational to see the unity among such diverse approaches to life with animals. That unity must have come from our common determination to continue living our lives with animals. Whatever enabled us to put our differences behind us and come together for the common good, that is clearly what was happening. When the representatives from Fish and Game saw that, I think they realized they can't do their job alone and they don't have to. We want to work with them and we want what they want - and that is what is best for the animals. That is the true intent of the laws, however some politician interprets them from the confines of his office.

Poor, beleaguered bureaucrats. All they know is that a bunch of maniacs are running loose in their state with "lion and tigers and bears (oh my)" on leashes. Unfortunately, private ownership is synonymous with pet ownership in the legislator's eyes and that conjures up the horror stories we all know better than we care to, of animals in the hands of the wrong people. Part of our lack of communication is semantic. I'm afraid we will have to purge the word pet from our vocabulary and think of ourselves as "private collectors". That's not bad. It just means we pay our own bills. And it wouldn't hurt to attempt to trade exotic for non-domestic either. But I digress .

By the second day everyone was more conciliatory and considerate of each other's position. One representative from the Department even confessed they'd been a little leery of attending this meeting without police back-up in case we became violent. We all had a good laugh over that one, but conversely, I like to think they can better understand why we exhibit paranoia over the safety of our animals from them.

The outcome of the weekend was that we (approximately 100 private individuals) unified and formed the California Animal Owners Association to assist in the formation of standards and regulations governing responsible private ownership and free trade of non-domestic animals. It looks like we will have one of our own on the committee making recommendations for new legislation to the Department. We have elected that person, Charlie Sammut and approved a group of volunteers to assist and support him. We have begun the funding to cover expenses that will be incurred with a quarter of the people attending contributing nearly \$3,000. That is just a drop in the bucket so anyone here in California who wants to help out whether monetarily or with time and effort should contact Charlie at 1014 W. Laurel Dr. Salinas, CA 93906. Our way of communicating with one another is through the World Pet Society Newsletter "Fin, Fur & Feather News". Subscriptions are \$10. and the address is shown under "Affiliates" on page two.

\* \* \* \* \*

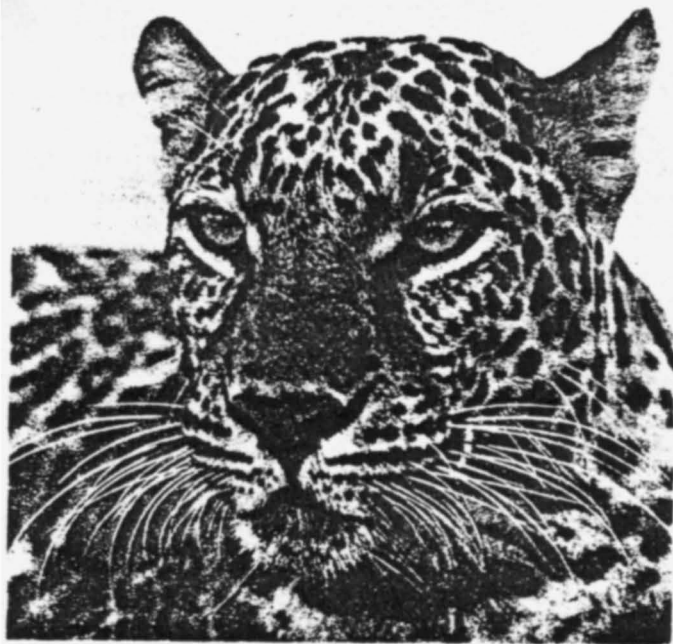
On a lighter note, we saw Jane Zoeller at the Fish & Game meeting. What a treat it was to catch up on all that's happened to her since she accepted the responsibility of Ginny Story's cats after Ginny died.

We lost touch when she moved to Hawaii several years ago. She had intended to set up a compound for the cats, but animals are not welcomed there and she was refused admittance with her beasts. So back she came and she has been caring for those cats ever since. She still looks too young to handle such a responsibility, but I guess that kind of commitment and devotion knows no age barriers.

Those of you who remember Ginny's cats would love to see the pictures of Juna and her enclosure. All others have passed away, as was inevitable, but it was sure good to hear about all those old friends.

Carin Carmichael

## CITES Update: Leopard Debate



During the CITES Convention in Ottawa, Canada this past summer, a report prepared by R.B. Martin and DeMeulenaer on the subject of leopard populations presented to the delegates. The study, funded by the Safari Club International and the American Wildlife Institute, involved a whirlwind tour of some 23 different African nations.

Due to time constraints, the authors admitted they were unable to spend an average of only two to seven days in each country. They used a computer generated model to suggest that the leopard species was not threatened with extinction and concluded that leopards could be killed off in even greater numbers in the quest for trophies and fur coats.

The report was not adopted by the delegates and under the current quota system which allows a limited number of these Appendix I animals to be killed, all existing quotas were held at their present level with two exceptions: the requests from the Central African Republic for an annual quota of 40 animals, and the request from Zimbabwe for an increase from 350 to 500 leopards, were approved.

The entire issue of the quota system will be the subject of a heated and likely acrimonious debate at the 1989 Convention.

Reprinted from *Animals International*

## CITES Update: Tigers

### SIBERIAN TIGER

The Siberian tiger, *Panthera tigris altaica*, moved to Appendix I at the conference of the Parties in July, thus banning international commercial trade. This ends an anomaly by which the Siberian tiger was the only subspecies not on Appendix I, despite the fact that it is one of the rarest in the world.

The transfer was opposed by the USSR on the grounds that the Siberian tiger was not threatened with extinction because it was well protected in the USSR and there was a world captive population of over 600. Dr. Vladimir Flint, the Soviet delegate, said that the number of Siberian tigers in the USSR was too high and there was a lack of natural prey so that they had been attacking livestock and dogs. The matter had been discussed by the Soviet authorities and it had been decided to reduce the population from the current 350-380 to 300. Local authorities have been authorized to begin the cull, concentrating on those aggressive animals and those taking livestock. At the same time hunting of prey species (deer and pig) had been suspended for two years to allow populations to recover.

Dr. Flint said there was no international market since the captive population in zoos numbered over 600 and even cubs found no buyers. The USSR was considering trade in tiger products, such as skin and bones.

The Chinese National Pharmaceutical Bureau has recently entrusted the Beijing Pharmaceutical Company with the task of drawing up a plan for a tiger breeding station in the vicinity of Beijing to solve the problem of the shortage of tiger bone.

Tan Bangjie says the bone is essential for the manufacture of drug wine, which is sold widely in southeast Asia, and the shortage of bone is driving up the price which is now \$400-\$500 per kg.

All the Siberian tigers imported into China from North America 1983-84 have been concentrated by the Ministry of Forestry at a wild animal farm at Heng-dao-he-zi, near Mudanjiang in southern Heilongjiang Province. The plan is to breed tigers there and make a profit.

The newspaper GUAN MING RI BAO published a reader's letter saying he had many stalls selling tiger bone and other tiger products in open markets recently. He was startled to find as many as eight full tiger skeletons in the market, and he asked how could so many tigers, which are nationally protected, be killed and offered for sale.

A report in the China daily said that farmers in Jinxian County were complaining that wild pig were running wild and eating up large tracts of paddy fields causing heavy grain losses. An official of the China Wildlife conservation Assoc. said that the South China Tiger which used to eat the pigs had been wiped out in the area.

The official told the newspaper that the local authorities had been asked to stop illegal hunting and to ban the fur market, but they had replied that the fur market produced over \$324,000 in taxes.

## CITES Update: Jaguarundi

### CITES PROTECTION EXPANDED FOR JAGUARUNDI

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) unanimously agreed to substitute *Felis yagouarundi* "populations of North and Central America" in place of the subspecies now listed in Appendix I which bans international trade.

The change was proposed by Switzerland on the ground that the original intention had been to fully protect the North and Central American populations. Since many authors felt that these subspecies were not valid, and because it was known that the jaguarundi shows an enormous individual variation with different color phases, from foxy red to black, occurring in the same litter, it seemed preferable to replace the four subspecies by a geographically defined population.

Condensed from CAT NEWS



## Cougars Killed in North Carolina

Condensed from Animal Finder's Guide

In mid-March, two adult cougars, a male and a female, were shot and killed by private citizens on successive days about two miles apart in Tyrrell County, North Carolina. North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission (NCWRC) officials confiscated both carcasses.

NCWRC authorities contacted the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and arrangements were made for SCWDS to necropsy the animals since it was highly improbable that they were the endangered Florida panther or the eastern subspecies which is thought to be extinct. Neither cougar had the external features associated with the Florida panther, i.e., white fleckings on the shoulders, a cowlick on the back, and a crook in the tail. Furthermore, the male had an identification number tattooed in his ear.

Final determination of the subspecies must await skull measurements by taxonomic experts.

Apparently the animals were released or escaped from captivity, and NCWRC authorities are attempting to trace the big cats back to their previous owner by means of the tattoo number.

The NCWRC has filed criminal charges against the two individuals who killed the animals since it is illegal to kill a cougar of any type in North Carolina.

## Argentina Trade Bans Extended



Argentina has banned the trade within the country and export of a number of species including pampas cat, Geoffroy's cat, kodkod, margay and little spotted cats (oncilla).

The Bolivian government decreed an extension of the ban on wildlife exports. The Bolivian Wildlife Society News sheet commented: "It is fairly obvious that the Decree will result in an increase of illegal exports by light aircraft from remote airstrips to Paraguay, or to Brazil, with possible laundering in Panama...."

When the three years is up it will almost surely be a case of "rational utilization", so meantime status studies should be made of primates and many bird species particularly parrots, of which wildlife traders wanted to export over 300,000 along with some 12,000 primates if the ban had not been extended. Status studies of caimans and cats are already underway, thanks to CITES. However the number of cat skins "legally" exported during 1984 and 1985 on official CITES permits is alarming - apparently at least 30,284 Geoffroy's Cats, 44,406 little spotted cats (oncillas) and 8,765 margays.

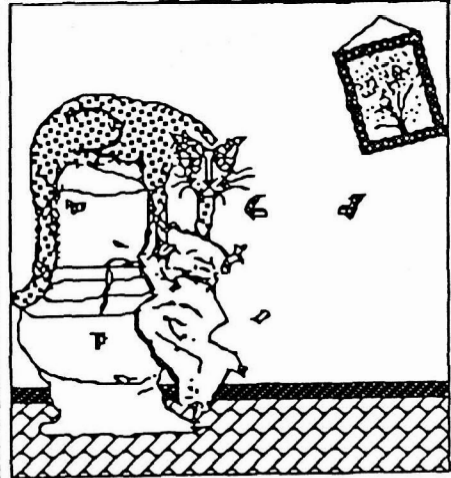
Reprinted from IUCN CAT NEWS

## Life Directors Elected

The result of the election for Life Directors is in with John Perry and Shirley Wagner being elected to fill the two vacant positions.

Thank you to all who took the time to vote, make nominations and run for these positions. It is only by participating that we can make LIOC a better organization.

## Princess Toes ❀ ❀ ❀



❀ by Ms. Mitzi Mischief

# Pet Versus Private Ownership

As many of you know, I have been involved in the breeding of exotic felines for many years, 19 in fact. Long before that, however, I was an owner of an exotic, specifically Mittens the margay, and because of him became involved in LIOC. Myself and my former husband were charter members of the Florida Chapter. We were all pet owners, meeting to exchange ideas, to help each other, and help those who in turn were new owners. Gradually, everyone realized that times were changing. We (Hatfields) moved to the country and hoped to be able to breed the more endangered small cats. We were, I may modestly say, quite successful; in fact, ocelots and ocelot breeding are not considered rare any more. Throughout all this, we became more and more active in LIOC, as officers in the Florida Chapter and then Ken as President of National. Granted, the Club needed to change from a totally "pet" concept, both for the members' salvation as owners and for the animals. We needed to emphasize to the world that we had among our members not only those who own and enjoy one or two exotics, but also those devoted to promoting their welfare and spending the time and money necessary to preserve the species and thereby have offspring available for many generations to come.

However, always and forever, there are those of us who want to own and and enjoy an exotic as a pet. The U. S. Government looks upon that with horror, the "humaniacs" think we all ought to be boiled in oil, and now, NOW our club president and some officers are saying practically verbatim, what one hears from all of the above! I specifically refer to letters from Fred Boyajian and his column in Commentary entitled "Pet vs. Private Ownership and LIOC", as well as other LIOC members' comments. May I respectfully point out that every single one of us, no matter who, with no expertise whatsoever, had to get their first cat sometime! Everyone was a new pet owner once; J.B. got his first jaguar, Carin her first leopard cat, Suzie her Geoffroy, Bill his ocelot, Fred his first ocelot (and while in a college dorm no less) and so on. What may have evolved from there is not the point - the point is, each of us bought a cat because it was a beautiful, fascinating animal and we wanted one!

Yes, there are ignorant new owners, but we must educate them. Yes, there are bad owners, but our job is to convert them to good ones. Yes, animals are mistreated, but so are enormous numbers of domestic dogs and cats, and even kids.

In August, the President proposed and the Board accepted, a totally new concept for LIOC. The new by-laws give the President carte blanche to do as he wishes, to guide the Club in a new direction he and board members feel it should go. I can understand wanting to emphasize the good side, the professional side, if you will, of our organization. I can understand the reasons for saying "individual owner" instead of "pet owner"; in fact, I prefer the phrase myself. But I do not feel we should totally abandon these folks, and I vehemently do not agree with the request for those of us with animals to sell, or refuse to do so unless the person is a "collector", "breeder", or whatever. I do not agree with this, as I feel it is going from one direction to one that is totally opposite without any attempt at a middle ground.

We had a guest at our Convention this year, Mr. Pat Hactor, who after participating in some of our meetings and discussions and observing what was going on - with all the new ideas and concepts we were developing, said, "Don't forget your roots". I am afraid too many of us want to ignore our roots and LIOC's very reason for existing - the individual owner - and intend to shunt aside those we all were supposedly working for in the first place. I cannot agree with this.

  
Jean Hatfield

I am writing to respond to Fred Boyajian's commentary on Pet vs. Private Ownership.

I am a pet owner and proud of it. I don't think pet owners are all bad or only have ego-centric purposes to owning pets. Companionship with an animal has many positive benefits which have been well documented in medical journals. Also, I am incensed by the assumption that a pet owner "gets an animal solely for his personal amusement, novelty or ego and not the welfare of the animal. Pet owners will alter, neuter, and generally try to make the exotic conform to their lifestyle without proper regard for the animal's special needs." Further, Fred states, "A pet owner is also generally very uninformed about the care and handling of their exotic and naively believes the animal can be an ordinary part of their household...."

I feel that this is tarring many owners without any sort of facts to back it up. I feel the description is of the exception, rather than the rule. Most owners of exotics I have met have taken great pains to learn how to best care for their pets.

Fred goes on to castigate those who don't have permits, licenses, etc. Does he realize that some types of animals don't require licenses? Those cats which aren't endangered or aren't on state or local license requirements don't require licenses unless the owner is going into business as a breeder or broker. Even then, I have been told by USDA that a license isn't really necessary if one is only selling to a private individual.

I wouldn't keep Geoffroy's cats if I didn't enjoy them as pets. My breeding of them comes out of a sense that if I have an exotic pet which is in limited supply, I have also taken on an obligation to increase their numbers, if possible.

I agree that the club needs to focus on educating exotic owners and would-be owners as to what is best for their animals, understanding the impact on the owner's lifestyle, etc. However, I don't give a damn that the words "pet owner" raises a red flag to regulators, etc. It is time that they recognized that pet owners can be in significant numbers also.

I may be a breeder, but first and foremost, I am a pet owner.



John Perry, Ph.D.





## Obituary

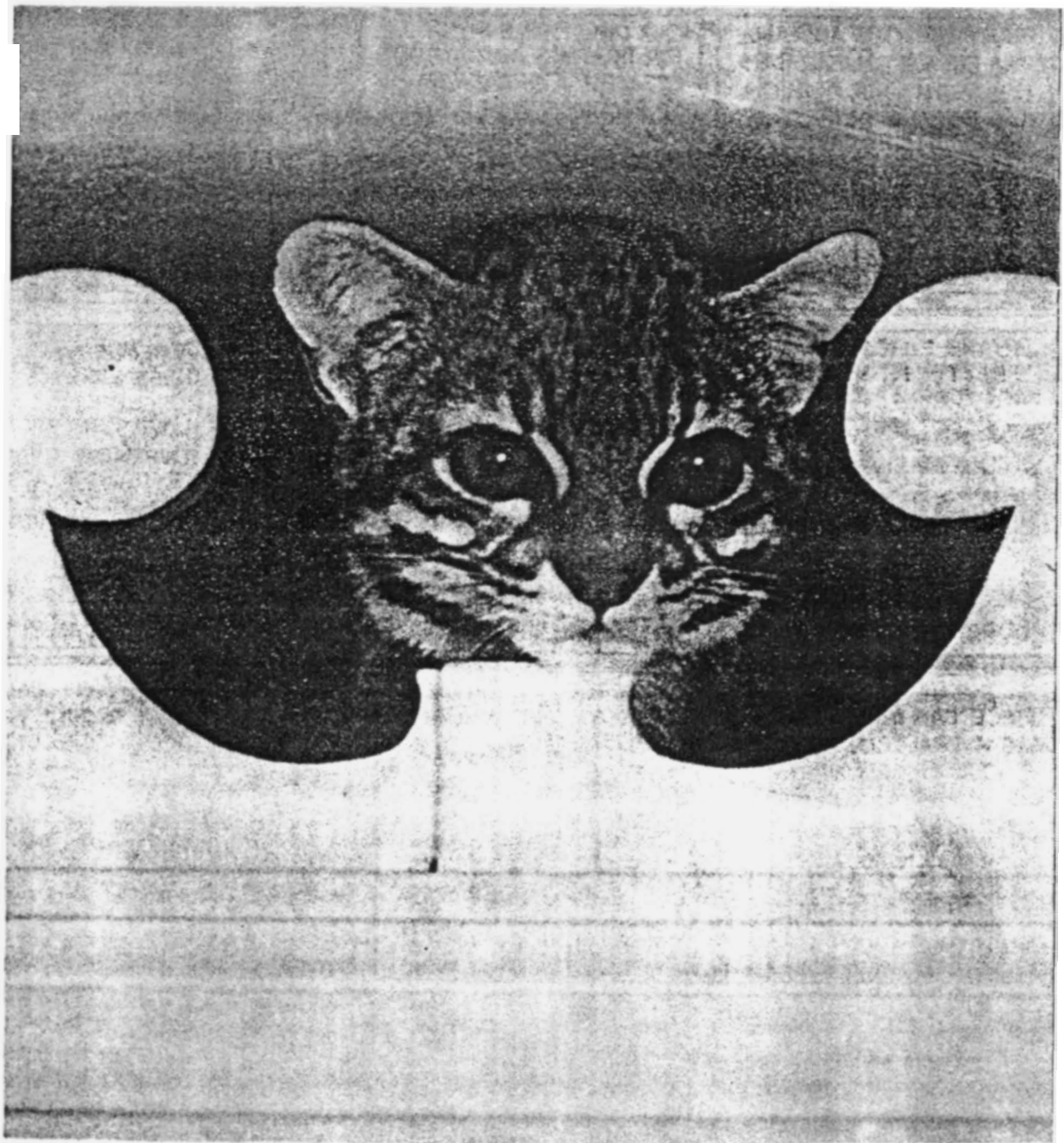
In early January I lost Geoffroy Max Miauw. He died of smoke inhalation suffered during a fire in my apartment on December 30. He was one and a half years old. People who attended Convention 1986 will remember Max as the kitten brought (and bred) by John Perry.

The cause of the fire was determined to be "electrical malfunction" and, unfortunately, it started in the cats' room. No one was home in the building at the time. Max spent six days at my vets and we did everything we could, but he was too badly injured.

Aside from the personal loss, I am especially unhappy because Max was such a sweet-tempered cat and I was looking forward to breeding him. My other cat, Safari Mitzi, was able to escape the worst of the fire and she is now fine (although lonely).

I'm working on an article for the Newsletter about cats and fire. I'd like to include sections on precautionary measures, first aid and more extensive medical treatment. If anyone has any information, please send it to me.

Wendie Wulff



# FARLEY SUNDAY FUNNIES

Drawn for this Special Issue

by Phil Frank

## THE SUNDAY FUNNIES by PHIL FRANK



WE FIND OUR TRAVELING COMPANION IN OUR NATION'S CAPITOL TODAY. HE'S ASSISTING HIS FORMER EMPLOYER, MURRAY THE FURRIER IN THE SOCIAL EVENT OF THE YEAR. **THE ECOLOGY FASHION SHOW..**

YOU'RE ALL EXCITED, I KNOW, TO SEE WHAT THE FASHIONABLE AND ECOLOGICAL WOMEN WILL BE WEARING THIS YEAR..

SO WITHOUT ANY FURTHER DELAY, ALLOW ME TO INTRODUCE **MURRAY.. FURRIER** TO THE ECOLOGISTS!

THANK YOU, ONE AND ALL.. ..THE DESIRE TO WEAR FURS FOR WARMTH OR FASHION HAS BEEN WITH US SINCE MAN LIVED IN CAVES..

..OUR DIMINISHING SUPPLY OF FUR BEARING ANIMALS HAS CREATED A GREAT NEED FOR MY PRODUCT.. LIVE FURS..

OUR FIRST ITEM..

.. IS THE EVER POPULAR SHEEPSKIN JACKET WITH POSSUM ACCESSORIES..

OOOHH.. AHHH..

..OUR LOVELY WALLABY PURSE WITH ITS COMPARTMENT FOR VALUABLES..

OOOHH..

..AND THE OFTEN OVERLOOKED WARTHOG!

REMEMBER.. ALL THESE FURS ARE LIVE, HOUSEBROKEN AND HAVE THEIR SHOTS.. ..OUR NEXT ITEM IS THE VERSATILE..

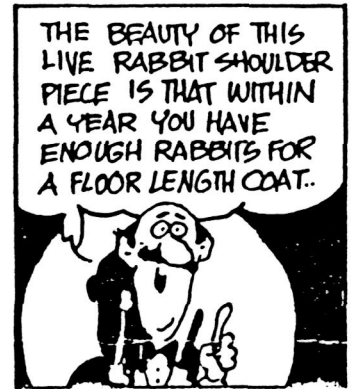
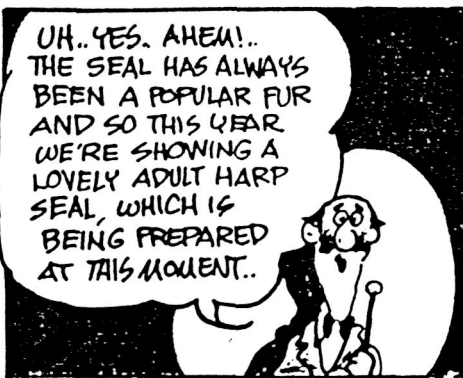
..CHEETAH! THIS FUR PIECE CAN BE WORN AS A TRADITIONAL SHOULDER WRAP..

..AS A HAT FOR THOSE CHILLY MORNINGS..

..OR AS A COAT..

OH, YES..

DON'T TRY TO MACHINE WASH THIS ONE..



Contributed by Jean Townes  
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Dur-A-Gard Physical Properties

HARDNESS (Shore D).....	ASTM D-1706	70-80
WATER ABSORPTION.....	ASTM D-643	0.37% after 7 days immersion
LINEAR SHRINKAGE.....	ERF 12-84	.002" per inch
TENSILE STRENGTH.....	ASTM D-638	3,000 psi minimum
FLEXURAL STRENGTH.....	ASTM D-790	4,000 psi minimum
COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH.....	ASTM D-695	16,000 psi
MOD IMPACT (ft. lb./in. notch).....	ASTM D-256	0.50
BOND STRENGTH TO CONCRETE.....	ACI-403	Concrete fails before loss of bond
ULTIMATE ELONGATION.....	ASTM D-638	20%
HEAT DEFLECTION TEMPERATURE.....	ASTM D-790	No slip or flow at 242°F.
FUNGUS & BACTERIA RESISTANCE.....	MIL-F-52505	Will not support growth of fungus & bacteria
<b>SALT SPRAY RESISTANCE, 25% solution</b>		
@ 90°F.....	MIL-F-52505	No effect after 100 hrs.
THERMAL SHOCK.....	MIL-F-52505	No cracking or loss of adhesion
<b>ABRASION RESISTANCE, CS-17 Wheels(2)</b>		
Wgt. Loss, 1000 gr. load, 1000 cycles.....		.035 Gm Loss
U.V. RESISTANCE.....	MIL-F-52505	No chalking or loss of adhesion
TOXICITY.....		Non-toxic
POT LIFE.....		23 min. or 45 min.

Dur-A-Gard may be applied with roller or brush, but it's no paint! Dur-A-Gard's epoxy finish is lustrous and long lasting. In fact one coat of Dur-A-Gard will last longer than ten coats of latex paint! Dur-A-Gard not only wears well, it resists chemicals, acids, solvents, oils, and harsh detergents... retains its waterproof, easy-to-clean, glossy finish in any one of 16

appealing colors. Dur-A-Gard adheres to wood and metal, and it's a "natural" for concrete floors.

It's easy to apply... merely combine Dur-A-Gard's two components and spread with roller or brush. A non-slip texture may be obtained by adding a suitable grit during application. Simple instructions are included in every order.

FOR BEST RESULTS:

The surface to be covered must be bondable, dry, and clean. The temperature during application, and for several hours thereafter, must be over 50°F. One coat may be satisfactory for many areas, but two coats are recommended for more uniform color and

greater durability. On average concrete apply the first coat at the rate of about 250 square feet per gallon and the second coat at 300 square feet per gallon. Dur-A-Gard may be applied as thickly as desired and can be used to fill and level a rough surface.

CAT PROOF !!

DUR-A-GARD RESISTANCE TO CHEMICALS

REAGENT	45 Min.	24 Hrs.	7 Days
Acetone	E	NR	NR
Acetic Acid (10%)	E	E	G
Acetic Acid Glacial (100%)	E	NR	NR
Ammonium Hydroxide (28%)	E	G*	NR*
Benzene	E	E	E
Chloroform	E	G*	NR*
Calcium Chloride (30%)	E	E	E
Clorox (Full Strength)	E	G*	NR*
Coca Cola	E	E	G*
Cottage Cheese	E	E	E
Chromic Acid (10%)	E	G	NR
Citric Acid (30%)	E	G*	NR*
Ethyl Alcohol (85%)	E	G*	NR
Ethylene Glycol	E	G	NR
Ethylene Dichloride (10%)	E	G	G
Ferric Chloride (10%)	E	E	G*
Gasoline	E	E	E
Glycerine	E	E	E
Hydrogen Peroxide (6%)	E	G	NR
Hydrochloric Acid (20%)	E	E	G
Hydrofluoric Acid (10%)	E	NR	NR
Hydraulic Fluid	E	E	E
Isopropyl Alcohol	E	E	E
Lactic Acid (20%)	E	E	G*
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	E	E	E
Methylene Chloride	E	NR	NR
Mineral Spirits	E	E	E
Motor Oil	E	E	E
Mustard	E	G*	G
Nitric Acid (10%)	E	G*	NR*
Phosphoric Acid (85%)	E	E	E
Soft Water	E	E	E
Sox and Span (30%)	E	E	E
Syrup	E	E	E
Sulfuric Acid (30%)	E	E	E
Sodium Hydroxide (30%)	E	G*	G
Silver Nitrate (10%)	E	G*	G
Tide Detergent	E	E	E
Trichloroethylene	E	E	NR
Tri-sodium-phosphate	E	E	E
Toluene	E	E	E
Urethane (Synthetic-6.6% urea)	E	E	G

Great for walls too!

DUR-A-GUARD EPOXY COATING is available in 15 colors: White, Black, Medium Gray, Dark Green, Light Green, Dark Blue, Light Blue, Dark Brown, Cocoa Brown, Tile Red, Canyon red, Yellow Ochra, Bright Yellow and Light Yellow.

Order sufficient amount of a color to finish the entire job. Slight batch-to-batch color variations may occur.

AVAILABLE TO LIOC MEMBERS AT DEALER COST

← THAT'S A 40% DISCOUNT! →

UNIT SIZE	SHIPPING WEIGHT	LIOS PRICE
1 1/2 gallon	18 lbs	79.06
3 gallon	34 lbs	149.33
15 gallon	164 lbs	701.81

Normal coverage - floors- 250 square feet per gallon per coat. Walls- 350 square feet per gallon per coat.

Thicker coatings may be appropriate for heavy traffic areas.

DUR-A-GUARD is USDA and OSHA approved.

Order from:  
Great Eastern Distributors Inc.  
483 Armour Circle NE  
Atlanta GA 30324  
(404) 873-6000  
(800) 251-5800

E - Excellent, no chemical deterioration  
G - Good, minimal deterioration  
NR - Not Recommended, safety deteriorated, Contact Dur-A-Gard for description of a more chemical resistant formulation is available  
\* - Resistant to stain by this chemical can be improved by using Dur-A-Gard #1 or #2 as a sealer.